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THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

NOTHING BUT EULOGY AND REGRET AT THE DEATH OF MR. SMITH.

THE KING OF WURTEMBURG-THE CZAR TO VISIT THE KAISER-MANCHESTER - MR. GLAD-STONE'S SPEECH - SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT-THE STRIKE-THE MASTER OF BALLIOL.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.) Copyright: 1891; By The Tribune Association. London, Oct. 10 .- The death of Mr. W. H. Smith is a real misfortune for Lord Salisbury's Government. He was one of those men of whom, during their lifetime, some evil was spoken from purely political motives, and after his death nothing but good. The final testimony is the true one. No Englishman, no English statesman, need desire a better eulogy than is bestowed on Mr. Smith by his opponents. They recognize, I do not say generously, but fully, his sterling worth, his good sense, his sense of honor, his devotion to duty, his able conduct of difficult affairs, the total absence of rancor in his dealings with party matters, his fairness, his modera-

tion, and his invariable courtesy.

He was one of the foremost men of business in England. Yet when Lord Beaconsfield made him a Cabinet Minister there came a sneer from some of those aristocratic Tories who have proved their ability to manage their own estates into bankruptcy. When Lord Salisbury made him leader of the House of Commons in succession to Lord Randolph Churchill again the sneer was heard. Presently it was perceived that the Strand tradesman, as some young aristocrats called him, was leading the House very well indeed. He had untemper, great natural shrewdness, good knowledge of men and of affairs, and a sufficient acquaintance with the forms of the House; and beneath his easy manner an unbending determination in high matters. If he had a fault it was his too great readiness to believe others as straightforward as himself. The baser sort of his opponents traded on this belief, laid traps for him, and chuckled when they saw him walk into them. To the last this honorable man was the dupe of those who deliberately lied to him, and perhaps that is as good a testimony to his own sincerity of nature as any other. He had something more than courtesy; he had urbanity, a much rarer quality. He had also an almost too great readiundergo the ascendancy of a Minister so masterful in as Lord Salisbury. What Lord Salisbury disliked in Lord Randolph Churchill was his independence and his resolve to assert the independence of the House of Commons. Lord Randolph thought the Leader of the body in which is centred the political authority of the Empire had a right to be consulted, to be informed of everything, and to know the secrets of the policy which he had to defend in the House. He was entirely right in theory, but the theory is one which it is not possible to put in practice with Lord Salisbury as Prime Minister and Foreign Minister too. Mr. Smith was content to take things as he found them, to be ignorant of such diplomatic secrets as Lord Salisbury preferred to keep to himself, and to do his best when the time came to coax a reluctant and distrustful House to accept policy with respect to which neither he nor the House had been consulted.

He was a Leader of the House of Commons after Lord Salisbury's own heart. Yet he was none the less popular and none the less trusted by the House itself, which knew him to be in capable of sacrificing in the end his convictions on the rights of the House. He was no orator, yet often an effective advocate. His simplicity of speech served him in good stead, and the very absence of art sometimes produced the effect of | art. The deference which the House showed him of Lord Althorp, or of Lord Hartington; for when, during Mr. Gladstone's retirement, Lord Hartington led the House, he was far from being the

speaker he has since become. To replace him will not be easy. Probably no successor will be appointed just yet; percannot wait till to-day's memorial services in Englishman is laid in his grave. If Mr. Balfour could be spared from the Irish Office, he would be the next Leader of the House. But to govern Ireland and to lead the House of Commons at the same time is a burden too heavy for any man. Mr. Balfour cannot well quit his present post till he has carried, or failed to carry, his bill for the local government of Ireland-one of the most complex of measures, bristling with difficulties in every clause. The chances are that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will succeed Mr. Smith. He is a perfetly competent man, with a temper

not always under control. There is a final point of comparison between Mr. Smith and Mr. Parneli. Both died martyrs to public duty, or to what they esteemed such. Mr. Smith, little as he looked it, was a man of anxious temper. He could not take things lightly. He would not relinquish responsibilities which he knew to be too heavy for him. I asked yesterday one of his colleagues in the House,-a man of nighest competence and authority,-whether his friend might not have prolonged his life by resigning his post. "Beyond doubt," answered he; "but Mr. Smith never would spare himself so long as there was a duty to be done." As for Mr. Pernell, he had in him the unconquerable justinct of conflict. He had fought for years gainst what seemed hopeless odds, and Why should he yield now? He would not yield; the less so that he despised his enemies and never despaired of regaining his hold on Ireland. Es he fought on at all times and places, counting ret the cost, heedless of himself, heedful only of the work he still had to do, and the position be

The death of a King is not always, in these democratic days, an event of supreme importance to the world, or to his own Kingdom, and there are lew sovereigns whose departure would occasion less political emotion than that of the King of Wurtemburg. Germany swallowed him up, him and his Kingdom. He remained, however, s King. He had a court, and much state and eeremony surrounded him. But of influence upon the course of political events in Germany he had none. His wife, a daughter of the Czar Nicholas, is a bustling, eager woman, who believed herself born to rule, and, if any ruling were done in this little Kingdom of Wurtemburg, she it was who did it. The new King is even less likely than his uncle to take to politics.

It seems as certain as any future event can be which depends on Imperial caprice, that the Czar will visit the German Emperor in Berlin somewhere toward the end of the present month. The visit, should it occur, will be a visit more of convenience than of ceremony, and is most unlikely to have any bearing or influence whatsoever on the relations between Germany and Russia. The French press, however, seems to think that the Czar ought rot to consult even his own convenience if it takes him to Berlin. They discuss this postible journey as if it were a kind of infidelity to France, and speculate upon it in a style which the Parisian press long since made its own, a style which too often combines high literary merit with

There come positive rumors also of a secret reaty of alliance between France and Russia-The President and his Cabinet are supposed to be Stemes ves till the class comes to displace it to

The attitude of France to Russia will not depend on any written document in event of war, nor of Russin to France.

The election in Manchester brings no great comfort to either party. It is absurd that Sir James Fergusson should have had to fight for the seat because he ceased to be Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and accepted the Postmaster-General-The statute which made it necessary, wise enough in its time, ought long since to have been repealed. Lord Salisbury showed his usual courage in facing the risk. Sir James's majority in 1886 was only 327; it is now 150. Gladstonians think the reduction one more proof that things are going their way. To observers who have no party ends in view the change appears too slight to be significant. Both parties increased their Mr. Scott, the Gladstonian candidate, is a very able man, the editor of the ablest Gladstonian paper in the Kingdom; for neither in London nor anywhere else is there any Gladstonian journal equal to "The Manchester Guardian." He has great local popularity, and there were many other circumstances in his favor.

There was, moreover, Mr. Gladstone's recent New eastle speech, which his supporters seemed to think good enough to turn the balance anywhere, in favor of any candidate. But that speech has not, on the whole, added to Mr. Gladstone's reputation. It was the speech of a political leader in search of votes. He had been told by Mr. Schnadhorst that something besides Home Rule is wanted to win votes, so he ran over at Newcastle a number of new and old points, for no one of which does he really care. What his whole soul is set upon is Home Rule. The sole exception is the House of Lords, He does not wish to abolish the House of Lords, but will abolish that or anything else which shall stand in the way of his darling scheme for destroying the unity of this Kingdon:. When a man ha once made up his mind that an Empire shall be broken in pieces, the existence of one or another institution ceases to seem to him vitally essential. Newcastle was not, in fact, a cheerful spectacle, nor can any one see without grief an aged statesman playing fast and loose with the institutions of his country. dangling one bait or another before the eyes of ignorant rural constituencies, and offering political bribes in return for political support.

Sir William Harcourt's speech at Glasgow shows ot less plainly than Mr. Gladstone's at Newcastle ow near he believes the general election to be, Sir William has never allowed sentimental considerations to interfere with the active pursuit of votes. He has first opposed, then supported, most of the present articles of his political creed, and to this creed he has now added Manhood Suffrage and payment of Members. He sees both to be inevitable, and manfully overcomes his genuine dislike of both! The English abandon with reluctance, and only by degrees, their notion that between the elective franchise and the possession of property there is some sacred connection. "The whole class of unmarried men," says one of Sig William's critics, "who pay no rates and no direct taxes are to be called on to assist in swamping the great body of the taxpayers." But the great body of the taxpayers in this country are swamped already, so that this argument comes rather late. Sir William Harcourt is the candidate of the Socialists and other more or less red Radicals in England for the future leadership what is now the Gladstonian party. they do not think him either a Socialist or a Radical, but they believe his perception of political exigencies keen enough to convert him when the time comes to any doctrine which seems likely to command a majority.

Perhaps the other most notable point in Sir William's very amusing discourse at Glasgow was his fresh denunciation of all critics-he calls them calumniators-of his present idol, Mr. Gladstone "I will gibbet them all!" cried he. It is well that he did not come to this resolve a few years was a homage to character, as it was in the case since, for he would then have had to begin by gibbeting himself.

No less than seven by-elections come together, cently vacant are Unionist-Manchester, Camall at once. All the English seats vacant or rebridge University, and the South Molton division of Devonshire. Then came Buteshire, Westminster, There are guesses, of course. Eager politicians Kilkenny, and Cork. Manchester has already Westminster Abbey are over, or till this good Liberal Unionist, unopposed. Westminster has an enormous Unionist majority. Kilkenny is in the hands of the Irish priests, as it was when Sir John Pope Hennessy was sent to Parliament as their deputy. Gladstonians think they have a chance in Devonshire, for which Lord Symington ceases to be Member on becoming Earl of Portsmouth. Cork only knows what Cork will do with Mr. Parnell's seat, but the Fenians have some strength there, and there, as elsewhere, they hope to force the hands of the Parnellites.

> The Duke of Argyll continues to play the part of a candid friend to Mr. Gladstone. His latest letter is one of his most pungent. "Every man," says the Duke, "who hangs upon his skirts and is pledged to let him do whatever he pleases with the Constitution of the United Kingdom and of its glorious Parliament, is sure to be patronized by Mr. Gladstone." But the Duke of Argyll does not believe his present tactics likely to avail. "The attempt to establish personal government in this country will not, I think, succeed; especially if the constituencies bear in mind that when a House of pliant tools has been elected and has been induced to break up the Imperial Parliament into segments, the great person in whose hands these tools are to be placed will, as we have often been told, retire into private life and leave the issue of the most tremendous experiment ever tried in a great nation to be dealt with by a Parliament largely leavened by inferior

The Duke of Argyll is, to some extent, outside of politics, but his name, his great abilities, his eloquence, and his past services are such as to give weight to whatever he says. Nothing, however, will have any weight with that great multitude of Englishmen with whom politics consists in worship of Mr. Gladstone.

The people of Chicago will be pleased to hear that the existence of their city has at last attracted the attention of the most important journal in Europe. "The Times" has begun publishing a series of articles on Chicago and its coming World's Fair. The first was devoted to an account of Chipago itself. The writer's tone is a little like that of Alexander Dumas when he discovered the Mediterranean; but his letter is full of admiration and of statistics such as fill the Chicago breast with pride and the English with envy. The same vasiness in scale is presented in discussing the fair itself, and there is now a prospect that the Englishman, slow as he is to accept novelties, may understand something about Chicago, and he convinced that a big show will be held there in 1893. There are signs, also, that the English manufacturer will not hold entirely aloof.

The strike at the wharves, if not very important in itself, is important as showing the new view which the Police Department takes of its duties. This strike was thought likely enough to prepare the way for a new edition of the great dock strike which, for the time, demoralized both police and public. The dockers won then because they were freely allowed to practice for an indefinite period the grossest forms of intimidation. The police, under Mr. Munro, then Chief Commissioner, looked tranquilly on while men willing to work were violently prevented from working by those who for ing this document with intent to keep it is to keep order, and he keeps it. For a single death has been filled by the election of S. D. Hairiday, neelves till the time comes to disclose it to day the Wapping carmen, getting up very early, of I thaca.

the world. True or false, the story has no great organized a small reign of terror in that rather rough district. The next day the police took possession of it and the strikers suddenly discovered that their true policy was moral suasion Business proceeded as usual. Carron Wharf was like other wharves, and the prospect of anything like a general waterside strike is now more remote than it would have been had not Sir Edward Bradford understood that his duty required him to keep the public peace.

Friends of the Master of Balliol fear that any moment may bring news of his death. If it comes Dr. Jowett will not be the least illustrious of the week's victims. In his own way he has done a great work, great in education, great in liberalizing religion, and great in the example of a most high and admirable life with intellectual gifts of rare distinction and with a complete unselfishness and purity of soul.

FLOWER AND THE SOLDIERS.

HIS TALK ABOUT THEM WHEN THEY WERE FIGHTING FOR THE UNION.

AN AFFIDAVIT FROM A GRAND ARMY CHAPLAIN -IT FORMS A SHARP CONTRAST TO THE " RECORD IN CONGRESS" WHICH TAM-

> MANY HAS BEEN SCATTERING THROUGH THE STATE TO HELP ITS CANDIDATE.

One of the campaign documents sent out by the Tammany Hall Democratic Committee deals entirely with the record of Roswell P. Flower in Congress as the "friend of the poys in blue." The document gives in full every speech delivered by Mr. Flower on anything relating to pensions The speeches are not long, nor are they different from those delivered by other Democratic Congressmen except that, perhaps, they are shorter.

Mr. Flower, as the representative in Congress of the Xth Congress District, necessarily had a few constituents who had served in the war of the Rebellion and some of them were entitled to pensions. He, like his predecessors, was a Tammany Hall member of Congress, and also like his predecessors, he was compelled to listen to the appeals of his constituents. In two terms of Congress, covering a period of four years, Mr. Flower made nine speeches, according to the campaign document, in favor of general and individual pension bills. In addition to these speeches he made one at Gouverneur, N. Y., in which he uttered sentiments and thoughts which showed at that time at least he appreciated the services of the men who fought in the war, while he remained at

The distribution of these speeches, both long and short, simply shows the value placed upon Mr. Flower's record as a "friend to the boys in blue" by the managers of the Tammany Hall candidate. It was one of the first attempts made upon their part to shift the issues from State to National affairs, and in the meantime catch the soldier vote, This document has been sent in large numbers to the different Grand Army posts in this city, and also in the State. To the old soldiers of the State, this attempt to pose Mr. Flower as a soldiers' friend seems a piece of effrontery on teh part of the Tammany Hall leaders.

J. S. de Palo, adjutant of Phil Kearny Post, G. A. R., said to a Tribune reporter yesterday that it was an insult to send documents of that kind to an organization which had been subjected to the severe revilings of the Democratic press, and also of the members in Congress of the party of which Mr. Flower is said to have been one of the leaders. Mr. de Palo said that the many members of the post of which he was adjutant considered that, outside of the fact that the sending of the documents was an insult, it was a gross piece of impertinence. The Grand Army of the Republic had at no time posed as a political organization. Among its members were Republican's and Democrats who were bound together by friendship, love and fraternity. In the war of the Rebellion they had united in fighting considered was in justice due them. In political campaigns they never took sides as an organization, although the members were as ready now as they were in 1861 to fight for the principles

of good government.

Mr. de Palo is not the only one who considers that the publication and distribution of Mr. Flower's record in Congress in favor of the "boys in blue" will not catch the votes of the veterans. On Friday Roger B. Towner, of No. 156 Rutledgein blue" will not catch the votes of the veterans. On Friday Roger B. Towner, of No. 156 Rutledgest., Brooklyn, gave better and stronge: reasons why he would not vote for Mr. Flower, the alleged friend of the soldier. Mr. Towner is a respected citizen of Brooklyn. He has lived there for years, and is honored by all who know bim. His honesty and truthfulness are above suspicion. In the following affidavit Mr. Towner makes some startling statements which will be extremely damaging to Mr. Flower's "boom" as a friend of the "boys in blue":

statements which will be extremely damaging to Mr. Flower's "boom" as a friend of the "boys in blue":
To the Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic:
The time has not come, nor do I bell ve it ever will, when a man who avowed principles of disloyalty to the Union during the War of the Rebellion shall be elected to the office of Governor of the Empire State: a State which furnished 300,000 volunteers and millions of treasure that this Nation might not perish. For this reason I feel it a duty I owe to the loyal men of the Nation, who, by the offer of their lives or their means, aided in its salvation, to make the following statement:

I knew Roswell P. Flower personally and well from boyhood. I enlisted from Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., in the 2d New-York Artillery. I served in that regiment until, by reason of disability, I washnorably discharged, when I returned to my home in Watertown. One of the first men I called on was my old friend Roswell P. Flower. He was at one time in the Jewelry business. As I stepped in his store he called out: "There comes another d—d fool." I said to him: "Ros, what de you mean? That is not a very cordial greeting to an old cham." He replied: "You all ought to be killed, and I hope you will all be killed. The South is going to win, and I hope they will win. If men are d—d fools enough to go down there and fight an abolition war they ought to be killed. I don't care a d—n how long the war lasts, I'm getting rich seiling cheap jewelry to the wives, daughters and sweethearts of the soliders. They send the money home, and I got it for jewelry. I am making 500 or 600 per cent, and am getting rich out of it."

Then I left his store, and from that time to this have never spoken to him. ROGER B. ToWNER, Chaplain Abel Smith Post, No. 435, G. A. R., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

State of Ne-York, \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

Chaplain Abel Smith Post, No. 435, G. A. R., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

State of Ne York,
State of Ne York,
County of New-York,
Roger B. Towner, being duly sworn, says that he is the chaplain of Abel Smith Post, No. 435, Grand Army of the Republic, Brooklyn, New-York: that he is the author of the foregoing letter; that the interview therein referred to be had with Roswell P. Flower; and that the statements therein attributed to him are substantially the words and language endigored.

Acknowledged, subscribed and sworn to before me this 3th day of October, 1891.

V. higgs. Own. Work County.

October, 1891.

V. MGELOW,
Notary Public, New York County.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 10 (Special).-There have been light sales in the cloth market during the week, principally of odd makes for fature delivery. not in demand, but manufacturers show no disposition to shade prices. They are also indisposed to contract ahead at present figures, and have hopes that higher quotations will rule in a few weeks. The weekly state ent follows: Production, 190,000 pieces; deliveries, 178,000 pieces; stock, 275,000 pieces; last week's stock, 263,000 pieces; sales, 103,000 pieces; odds, 78,000 pieces; 60x56s, 2,000 pieces; 64x64s, 23,000 pieces; spots, 20,000 pieces; futures, 74,000 pieces; sales for weekly deliveries, October, 131,000 pieces November, 91,000 pieces; December, 72,000 pieces January, 32,000 pieces; February, 11,000 p March, 10,000 pieces; April, 2,000 pieces. F 3 cents for 64x64s; 2 11-16 cents for 60x56s; n

JUDGE FINCH DEAN OF CORNELL'S LAW SCHOOL. Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 10 .- Judge Francis Miles Finch, of the Court of Appeals, has been elected dean of the Cornell Law School, to succeed Judge Douglas Board-

LEVI M. BATES DROWNED.

DEATH OF A ONCE PROSPEROUS MERCHANT.

HE AND HIS SON WERE ROWING IN A BOAT ON BOWERY BAY.

Levi M. Bates, formerly the head of the well-known dry-goods firm of L. M. Bates & Co., was drowned yesterday afternoon in Bowery Bay. Mr. Bates and his son, G. B. Bates, started from Port-Morris in a small rowboat for North Beach early in the afternoon. Upon their return the water became rough. Mr. Bates wished to change his seat in order to help his son row the boat.

As he was in the act of doing this the boat was lifted by a sudden swell and Mr. Bates was thrown into the water. Neither he nor his son was able to swim. The son threw his father an oar, but the latter was unable to reach it. Then by superhuman efforts he managed to reach the drowning man. Mr. Bates was then unconscious, but his son was able to hold his head above water until both were taken aboard the ferryboat Weehawken. Mr. Bates was taken as quickly as possible to College Point, but all efforts to resuscitate him were in vain.

Levi M. Bates was born in Richmond, Vt., in 1823, and was educated at Bicknell Academy, in Jericho. While he was clerk in a dry-goods shop in Burlington Mr. Bates saved \$485, and with this in his packet he came to New-York in 1850. For two years he worked in a dry-goods house in Cedar-st. for \$8 a week. Two years later he became associated with Cyrus Clark, Harris Pardee and Frank Vincent in the silk and fancy-goods trade at No. 20 Warren-st. After many changes the firm was organized under the name of L. M. Bates & Co.; later it was known as Bates, Reed & Cooley, and on December 31, 1885, was dissolved, each partner retiring rich. Almost immediately after this dissolution Mr. Bates bought out Conkling & Chivvis, and resumed the dry-goods business at Sixth-ave! and Twenty-third-st. He did not prosper in his new place. In February, 1888, however, he reported to "Bradstreet's" that he was worth \$450,000 or \$500,000. Nevertheless, rumors as to his solvency increased as summer approached, and "Bradstreet's" withdrew its rating. Then Mr. Bates lost \$60,000 by the failure of Metcalfe Brothers & Co., of Detroit. A temporary luli in trade completed his financial embarrassment. On July 23, 1888, he confessed judgment for \$126,263 in favor of H. B. Claffin & Co., his wife and Daniel H. Mills.

Mr. Bates was for many years prominent in local Republican politics, although he never held public office. Several times, however, it was considered probable that the Republicans would nominate him for Mayor. He was a member of the inate him for Mayor. He was a member of th New-York, Union League and Republican Clubs.

EXCITEMENT IN OMAHA.

THE JAIL THREATENED BY ANOTHER DE-TERMINED MOB.

SEVEN MEN ARRESTED FOR THE LYNCHING OF THE NEGRO, COE, RELEASED ON BAIL AT ITS DEMAND.

Omaha, Oct. 10 .- Seven members of the mob which lynched the negro. Coe, last night, are inder arrest, charged with murder in the first degree. County-Attorney Mahoney has refused to allow the release of the prisoners on bail, and by 7 o'clock to-night a large crowd surrounded the county jail and threatened that if the prisoners were not set at liberty the jail would be attacked the men liberated. The men under arrest are Joseph Neuschafer, Patrick O'Herne, John Fritz, R. G. Bloom, H. H. Brandies, Ed. Fitzgerald, and John O'Donoghue. County-Attorney Mahoney sent down word that they would not be released under any circumstances, and the crowd at once began to lay plans for attacking the jail. At a late hour to-night it seems probable that there may be a serious disturbance.

At daybreak this morning, although the mob that had lynched Coe had dispersed, knots of men remained, and the general sentiment was in favor of lynching every murderer in Omaha. Word was sent to the Sheriff that to-night the mob would death, Fannie Tate, a woman of bad reputation, and Dixon, confined in jail for murdering his companion recently at Fort Niobrara, Neb. As the murmurings became fiercer, the police formed, and the prisoners, disguised as women, were secretly taken to the penitentiary at Lincoln.

Neuschaffer, who led the attack on the steel cage in which Coe was confined, came here yesterday from Rising City in search of work. He drifted into the crowd, and led it. He is a powerful young German. Bloom is manager for S. P. Morse & Co., the largest drygoods company in the city; and O'Donohue is a captain of police. O'Berne was a delegate to the Democratic County Convention, and was arrested while the convention was in session. The mob was composed of

Sheriff Boyd this morning was exceedingly downcast over what had taken place. He had jail, but regarded them as canards. That the lynching was preconcerted the Sheriff has little doubt, as after he had been dragged to the High School grounds messengers arrived every minute during the weary hours of the night, keeping his captors informed of the progress of affairs at the jail. heard rumors that a mob intended to attack the

jail.

The mob surrounded the jail at a late hour in great force. To avoid trouble, all persons held for participating in the disorders of this morning were released on bail. The police continued to arrest lyneners.

FATAL WRECK ON THE CENTRAL.

TWO FREIGHT TRAINS IN COLLISION-THREE MEN KILLED. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 10 .- A heavy freight train

of sixty cars early this morning left here going north on the Hudson River Raliroad. The Poughkeepsle and Albany way freight started north at 6 a.m. Near Boorman's Bridge, a mile south of Hyde Park, the heavy freight train broke in two. Before the way reight train could be signalled it dashed into the Pent of the broken train. The engine was demolished and six cars were thrown from the tasck. George Munger, the engineer of the way freight, and Arthur Small, the fireman, both jumped before the collision occurred. Small was instantly killed and Munger was badly hurt about the arm and head, but not fatally. Daniel Crockwell, a brakeman on the way freight, was caught in the crash and instantly killed and another brakeman on the heavy freight train was also killed. His name could not be ascertained. He was an Englishman and a new hand. His family was expected to arrive in New-York from England to-day. The flagman near Boorman's Bridge says he saw the train break in two, but did not have time to set the danger signal before the way freight came up. He did, however, stop the fast mail train coming north. The caboose and another car of the way freight were burned and a car load of coal was hurled into the river. Six cars in all were thrown from the track. Both tracks were obstructed for three hours, when a single track was obtained and soon all trains were running regularly again. The bodies of the killed were brought here. Small lived here. Munger is also a recident of this city. Crock-well was a single man and his parents live at Red Hook.

TRYING TO FIND THE SHORTAGE.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—The Morse Wool Scouring Company is investigating the books of William Evans, secretary of the company, who mysteriously left here, presumably for Chicago, a few days ago. stories affoat placing the deficit at from \$10,000 to

MISS LODGE AND A. P. GARDNER ENGAGED. Boston, Oct. 10 (Special).=One of the most interest-

ing engagements recently announced is that of Augustus Peabody Gardner and Miss Constance Lodge, the only daughter of Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge. Mr. Gardner is a man of wealth and a Harvard graduate. Miss Lodge made her debut in Washington a year

THE DESPATCH ASHORE.

A TOTAL WRECK AT ASSATEAGUE, ON THE MARYLAND COAST.

A WRECKING TUG AND A NAVAL VESSEL SENT TO HER RELIEF-A FALSE REPORT THAT

SECRETARY TRACY WAS ABOARD. Washington, Oct. 16 .- The superintendent of the Life-Saving Service has received a telegram from the keeper of the life-saving station at Assaeague, Md., saying that the United States ship Despatch is ashore there, opposite Assateague Island. The wrecking tug North America has

gone to her assistance. The Navy Department has given orders to the commandant of the New-York Navy Yard to send vessel to the relief of the Despatch. The lighthouse tender at Philadelphia has also been ordered on the same errand.

The report that Secretary Tracy is aboard the Despatch is erroneous. Secretary Tracy is now in Washington.

The Despatch left the New-York Navy Yard resterday and was on her way to this city, where she was to take on board the President, Secretary Tracy and some officers of the Navy and convey them to the Naval Proving Grounds, down the Potorne, to witness experiments in testing some of the armor plate for use in the armament of new vessels. She was expected to here Monday, and after taking the President down the river was to have been probably placed out of commission, as she is old and in much need of repairs. It is impossible to learn here any particulars attending the vessel's going ashore, but it is surmised by Naval officers that in her endeavor to hug the coast closely to avoid the heavy gale she got too close in shore, and when her position was diseast wind driving her shoreward.

The Despatch was soon to have been displaced by the Dolphin, now fitting out at Norfolk, as a dispatch boat.

Lewes, Del., Oct. 10 .- The steamer Despatch is a total wreck. All the crew are safely landed and housed on the beach.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL. MANY NOTED MEN HAVE SAILED ON HER-THE

YANTIC ORDERED TO GO TO HER RELIEF. The Despatch arrived at the Navy Yard several weeks ago, after her cruise with Secretary Tracy among the Navy Yards along the coast. She received a few minor repairs, but remained here most of the time Those orders came on Thursday, and she sailed on Friday morning for Washington. point where she went ashore, Assateague Island, is about fifty miles north of Cape Charles, the point she would have rounded to enter Chesapcake Bay, and so on up the Potomae to Washington. The vessel was in ommand of Lieutenant William S. Cowles, who has had the command since January 15, 1887, and is recognized in every way as one of the most competent navigators and scamen in the Navy. There were also two other lieutenants, a paymaster, surgeon and engineer officers, and a crew of about thirty men.

Soon after the news reached the Navy Yard of the stranding of the Despatch came a telegram requesting that relief be sent to the vessel. The Yantic, which was just about to start for her station in Brazil, was deained, her captain was summoned to Commandant Erben's office, and after a short conference he was instructed to run down to the Despatch and do what is ecessary to be done for the safety of both the vessel and her crew. The Yantic left the Navy Yard at 11 a. m., and may return with the rescued to-day. It is only about a year ago that Chief Naval Con-

structor T. D. Wilson stated that the Despatch could not be expected to last longer than a year without extensive repairs. Repairs were made, but they were not so thorough as were really required, since they would have cost more than the 20 per cent limit allowed by Congress. It was the intention that the Dolphin should be detailed to take the place of the Despatch, as the Board of Snevey recommended that does not believe that he left any, as he had said the latter be disposed of, but it was found that the that he did not intend to make one. She thinks alterations required for the service which the Despatch was employed in could not be made to the Dolphin nder the law which authorized her construction, and

No Government vessel the history of which has been made in times of peace has so interesting a record as the Despatch. When first built, in 1874, she was the | will be in the centre, covered with a black pall and smith, a Wall Street broker. She was designed and built by Henry | are so arranged that visitors will be obliged to steers, one of New-York's noted shipbuilders. smith was making lots of money at the time and his orders were for the "biggest and handsomest" steam yacht in the wor'd. She had served as Mr. Smith's floating palace for about three years, and then, owing to reverses, the owner sold her to the Government in 1876 for 800,000, less than half her original cost. Since then her deck has been trod by more notable men than have graced the deck of any other ship in the

She was renamed the Despatch, and after two years of service among the navy yards as a transport she was sent to Europe as a disputch steamer for the United States Minister at Constantinople during the Russo-Turkish War. She returned with the invallds of the American fleet in the latter part of 1879, when new boilers were put into her. She became the President's yacht on October 17, 1880, and was distinguished as the first Government vessel to holst the President's flagthe arms of the United States on a blue ground and sur mounted by a crescent of thirteen stars. Since going into commission the Despatch has carried every dent since U. S. Grant upon tours of official duty. At the time of the centennial celebration of Wash ington's inauguration, in this city, the Despatch brought President Harrison, Vice-President Morton and a distinguished assemblage of statesmen, warriors and civilians from Elizabethport to Wall-st., occupying the foremost place in the grandest naval pageant that ever was witnessed in this country.

Among many others who have dined in her cabin were Dom Pedro, King Kalakaua, Queen Kapiolani, Chief Justice Lord Coleridge, Joseph Chamberlain and the Count of Paris. It was upon this vessel that Senator Evarts made his famous retort to Lord Coleridge. The latter remarked to Mr. Evarts that he doubted the story of President Washington throwing a ridge. silver dollar across the Potomac, as the distance was great. To this the Senator replied: "My Lord,

you must remember that a dollar went further in those days than it would go now."

The Despatch is 200 feet long over all, 25-1-2 feet wide, 15-1-2 feet deep, and has a mean draught of 12-1-2 feet. Her whaleboat and gig were used in the Greely Relief Expedition, on the Bear and Thetis, and they brought the survivors of that expedition from their "starvation camp" at Cape sablue to the slips. The barge of the yacht, which is decorated with the naval symbol of the United States, is named Queen Kapoland, and the captain's gig is named Dorodny, after the daughter of ex-Secretary Whitney. Her armament consists of one three-inch breech-loading rifle.

DOINGS OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION. Philadelphia, Oct. 10 .- At this morning's session of

the General Conference of the Evangelical Asso ciation the following, together with the chairman and secretary of the conference, were elected a committee on appeals: J. Schneider, A. M. Stirk; A. H. Irvine, William Stanford, C. C. Poling, D. H. Kooker and E. L. Kiplinger. A recommendation was adopted that the ex-officio membership of the General Conference be abolished. The Rev. H. D. Shultz was elected orresponding secretary of the Missionary Society. The conference then adjourned for the day.

Bishop Dubs furnished the following for publication

this morning: " At one of the sessions of the Conference of Ministers of the Evangelical Association which meets at Ind anapol's, Ind., it was reported that I had introduced here and there a book, written by a German physician in which free love, polygamy, etc., are advocated. The indefinite character of this report renders it impossible to meet it with a specific denial; but I hereby emphatically request my accusers to give to the public all the circumstances connected with this alleged action of mine upon whigh it will be possible for me to meet the slanderous rumors."

Baltimore, Oct. 10 (Special).-Raphael Pines, the idest Hebrew in Maryland, died to-day at his home in this city, at the age of 101 years, nine months and twenty days. He was never sick a day in his life until two months ago, when he was prestrated with the infirmities of old age. He was married about seventy-five years ago and had five children, three

ON ITS WAY TO IRELAND.

DEPARTURE OF PARNELL'S BODY FROM BRIGHTON.

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF STRANGERS POURENS INTO DUBLIN-THE FEELING BETWEEN THE FACTIONS-JOHN DILLON CALLED A MURDERER.

London, Oct. 10 .- An enormous cencourse of

people surrounded Walsingham Terrace this morn-

ing when the coffin containing the body of Charles Stewart Parnell was taken from the house and placed in an open hearse drawn by four horses. At 12:15 o'clock p. m. the funeral process started for the railroad station, in a terrific down pour of rain. Immediately following the hearst in carriages, were the committee of Mr. Parnell's colleagues in Parliament who had been selected to escort the body to Holyland. The route to the railroad station was lined with masses of people, who silently and respectfully watched the pas of the hearse and carriages. As a mark of respect to the dead, the blinds of many houses along the route were drawn down, and on every side were signs of sincere sympathy. The coffin was covered with wreaths of flowers. A dozen car riages followed the hearse from Walsings ham Terrace to the station, containing, among others, Mrs. Dickinson (Mr. Parnell's sister), Mrs. Pierce Mahony, Henry Parnell, the following members of Parliament: John Redond, Pierce Mahony, Henry Harrison, James J. O'Kelly, Colonel John P. Nolan, John O'Connor, Henry Campbell and James G. Fitzgerald. Also in the procession was a deputation from the Dublin Corporation Leadership Committee, sent to escort the body to Dublin.

There was a terrible scene inside the house when the coffin was about to be removed. The grief of Mrs. Parnell was poignant and she could with difficulty be persuaded to allow the coffin to be taken away. She is too ill to undertake the journey to Dublin.

It was 1:45 p. m. before the body was placed in the funeral car, and with members of the Parnell Parliamentary party as watchers, started for Willesden Junction, to which place the car was taken direct, and where it was joined to-night to the train bound for Holyhead. The body consequently did not pass through London, as at first

When the train containing the body of Mr. Parnell arrived at Willesden (the junction of the London and Northwestern Railway with the roads from the east and south), a great crowd rushed toward the carriage in which the body was deposited. As the doors were opened every one reverently bared the head and stood with silent expectancy, apparently waiting for some leading Parnellite to speak. It was found, however, that time would not permit of any ceremony. It had been planned that when the coffin should be temporarily removed from the car some distinguished member of the League was to deliver an address; but all that it was possible to do was to uncover the coffin, which was lying in a case in which it had been placed for transit from Brighton, and to form a queue of the people who had assembled and allow them to pass in single file through the railway carriage. This was successfully carried out. Many persons in the line were observed to be moved to tears. Delegates from several branches of the London League placed wreaths upon the bier. Mrs. Parnell's wreath was visible at the head of the coffin when the fureral train reached Willesden Junction. It bore in letters beautifully and artistically formed of flowers the words: "To my own true love, my husband, my king."

Mr. Parnell's sister, Mrs. Dickinson, says that no will of her brother has been found, and she that he wished his brother, Howard Parnell, an American, to inherit his property.

Dublin, Oct. 10 .- The funeral preparations at the City Hall are completed. The building throughout is draped with black.. The catafalque march past the casket in strictest order and in single file. The Rev. M. C. Vincent, the chaplain of the Rotunda Hospital, has at last been selected as the officiating clergyman at the grave.

A number of the followers of Mr. Parnell went to Holyhead to meet the body and escort it hither. A wreath inscribed with the names of the Parnellites-thirty-one of his faithful adherentswill be placed upon the bier.
In an interview to-day, Timothy Harrington,

Nationalist Member of Parliament for Dublin, said that neither he nor any other of Parnell's Parlimentary colleagues would speak of the political effects the death would be likely to occasion until after the funeral had taken place. There would be no speaking at the grave.

A dispatch to "United Ireland" says that the arrangements made are a security that the enure proceedings will be executed with dignity. Nothing can occur to mar the solemnity of the oceasion. In an editorial article the same paper says: "It must be a day of truce. The battle can be renewed soon enough afterward.

"Every participant should consider himself responsible for order. Let not our enemies be able to reproach us with giving a solemn National act a partisan character. The principles our leader battled for will survive. Let us show the world that the spirit lives in the men whom he loved and led."

A meeting of the chiefs of police was held at the Castle this evening to agree upon such measures as may be necessary for the preservation of the public peace. Concerted precautions against any possible disorder were taken. Every available constable will be on duty, and the soldiers will be kept in readiness at the barracks to-night. Mr. Dillon's house and the office of "The Fresman's Journal" are guarded to-night.

"The Freeman's Journal" to-day announced, with the most acute pain," that Messrs Dillon. Sexton and others will be forced to absent themselves from the Parnell funeral, The paper adds, under the heading "A Reign os Terror": "If there is any violence the Irish people will hold 'United Ireland' responsible for it. The funeral promises to be one of the most

imposing ever held in Ireland. Special trains from all parts of the country will bring tens of thousands of mourners to Dublin, James Stephens, the ex-leader of the Fenian Brotherhood, has been assigned to a special place in the

It is understood that Mr. Parnell's family are apposed to having him buried in Glasneven, for the reason that it is a Catholic cemetery. The dead leader's brother-in-law, Mr. McDermott, telegraphed as follows to Mrs. Parnell: father is buried in the family vault at Mount Jerome, where Charles should also be buried? Wire if I may losist upon this," Mrs. Parnell sent this reply: "Maby thanks; arrangements com-

Mr. McDermott also telegraphed to Pierce Mahony, M. P., a member of the Parliamentary Committee attending to the funeral arrangements at Brighton, making suggestions similar to those he had made to Mrs. Parcell. Mr. Mahony replied: "Mrs. Parnell considers that the strong

wish of the people should prevail." "The Express" to-day, commenting upon the dilemma in which the McCarthyites are placed owing to the opposition to their attendance at the funeral of Mr. Parnell, says: "Will they venture to follow to the grave the man whom they upon for years and then hunted to death? Their vile and cowardly insults failed to crush his proud